

REGULATORY STATUS OF USED CRTS IN NEW ENGLAND

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Prepared by the Northeast Waste Management Officials' Association

State	Connecticut	Maine	Massachusetts	New Hampshire	Rhode Island	Vermont
Regulatory Status of Used CRTs						
When does Used CRT Become a Waste?	When initial handler determines it is a waste or discards it.	When it is unwanted by the generator. Exception for continued use when the machine works, and the size and speed of the machine make it a realistic reuse option.	When crushed or disposed intact.	When not repairable or reusable for intended purpose.	When handler discards it or decides to discard it.	When generator determines it is a waste & discards it. Not a waste if generator no longer needs it & send for reuse.
Regulatory Requirements						
Used CRTs sent for reuse	Not regulated unless it is discarded. If discarded subject to 22a-449(c)-113 under Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.	Must work and be of a size and speed to be a realistic reuse option. Recommended that the generator maintain records of machine numbers and where it went to prove what they did with the machine. Also recommend that the generator makes sure that the reuse option is legitimate.	No requirements	Not treated as a waste	Not a waste, therefore not required	Not a waste. Not regulated in VT. May be part of UHW rule in future.

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Used CRTs donated	Not regulated unless it is discarded. If discarded subject to 22a-449(c)-113 under Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.	Save as above	No requirements	Not treated as a waste	Not a waste, therefore not required	Not a waste, therefore no regulatory oversight.
Used CRTs sent for recycling	UWR mgmt under 22a- 449 (c) – 113 under Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies. LQH who disassembles also needs a permit from the commissioner.	Universal Waste	If intact, solid waste	Universal Waste Env-WM 1113	Universal Waste	Universal Waste by policy until rule change.

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Special CRT Management Rules	State regs. under 22a-449(c)-113 have specific management standards for management of used electronics.	Tracking documents required for shipments. CRTs must go for recycling.	<40 tons stored or <21 days have 5-6 management req.; >40 tons or stored for >21 days, have more req. Certain SW rules apply to CRT recycling operations	No intentional breakage without meeting additional standards; financial assurance and other more stringent standards for very large quantity handlers (\geq 20,000 kg); solid waste permit required for non-hazardous components of other electronic equipment; labeling	CRTs have Management Standards similar to federal requirements for other UW types.	
Regulatory Status of Transporters of Used CRTs						
Shipped for Reuse/Donation	Not regulated unless it is discarded. If discarded subject to 22a-449 (c)-113 under Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.	Shipped as product.	None if intact	Not regulated	Not a waste, therefore no requirements	Not a waste, therefore, no requirements.

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Shipped for demanufacturing	Subject to 22a-449 (c)-113 under Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.	Shipped as universal waste with shipping document by someone with a spill plan and training.	None if intact	Universal Waste	Standards for transporters apply similar to federal requirements for other UW types.	Universal Waste by policy until rule change.
Shipped for recycling	Subject to 22a-449 (c)-113 under Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.	Same as for demanufacturing above.	None if intact	Universal Waste	Same as above	Same as above
Permitting Requirements						
Permit for recycling used CRTs	<p>Destination facilities shall comply with 22a-449(c)-113 (f).</p> <p>LQH who also disassemble need a permit from the commissioner.</p>	Donation situations do not require any permits. Demanufacturing facilities and crushing facilities are both recyclers in Maine and require permits. They are considering an abbreviated permit for demanufacturing facilities. Crushing facilities require a TSD permit.	See special “CRT management rules” above	Requires permit	Destination facility RCRA permit similar to federal requirements for recycling other types of UW.	Requires permit.

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Permit for transporting used CRTs	No permit required. Follow 22a-449(c)-133 (e) of Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.	No permit required but must meet standards. Standards include EPA ID # (currently, considering eliminating this requirement), spill plan, driver training in spill plan, \$1,000,000 in insurance for everyone except for municipalities and generators of less than 200 universal waste items (small universal waste generator)	None	No permit	No permit required.	If shipped for recycling, would need either a HW or SW transporter certification.
Registration Requirements						
Registration for CRT recyclers	No registration other than that described under “Permit for recycling used CRTs” section above.	EPA ID # required.	None unless crushing involved	Permit	Not required for small quantity handlers. Large quantity handlers require EPA ID #. Destination facilities require RCRA permit.	

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Disposal Bans						
Ban on disposal of CRTs in SW landfills and incinerators	HW can't be disposed in solid waste landfills or incinerators.	Hazardous waste rules require that non-household CRTs be recycled which in effect is a ban for non-household waste. No ban for household waste.	Yes, since 2000	None	Yes, except for CRTs disposed by households.	No landfill ban for HHW-generated. Business-generated waste CRTs are HW & therefore cannot go to SW facilities. Indirect ban on incineration through requirement of BAT at destination.
Ban on SW incineration of CRTs	Same as above.	Same as above.	Yes since 2000	None	Same as above.	Indirectly through requirement on any person emerging into contract with incinerator to ensure it is using BAT.

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Financial Assurance Requirements						
Financial assurance requirements on SW facilities	HW cannot be managed at solid waste facilities. Currently required for storage activities at SW facilities that have been issued individual permits.	Recyclers must be a TSD facility, which includes financial assurance and insurance.	None	Tailored to the amount destined for disposal and recycling (not reuse)	Only for destination facilities requiring a RCRA permit.	Yes—would be TSDF's & therefore would need HW financial assurance.
Fees						
Fees on Recyclers	Only permit fees are required (see below).	Application & annual fee		Permit fees for recyclers	None (except for destination facility RCRA permit fee)	Same as TSDF, since they would need a Part B.
Permit fees	\$16,500 fee for recycling facilities that store HW. LQH handlers with a solid waste permit remain subject to a tiered fee.	Same as above.	\$100/year recycling permit if crushing involved	Permit fee for recyclers/	Permitted destination facilities: \$25,000 for new permit and \$10,000 for renewal permit every 5 yrs.	TSDF fee of \$5,250 application fee & every 5 years thereafter for renewal. Certificate of Need may also apply – fee is \$7,500 one-time.

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<u>Other State Activities</u>	Other requirements may apply to used electronics generated by households.	State issued grants to certain regional solid waste transfer stations to construct universal waste sheds for the collection of CRTs. Some are open for business waste.		NERC rural electronics project participant		
				Outreach to encourage the permitting of demanufacturers		